

*Mobile TV Network Design*



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# Agenda

1. Objectives of Mobile TV Network Design
2. Requirements
3. Mobile TV network architecture
4. Network Design process
5. Radio Network Planning Tools
6. Example of Mobile TV Network Design

# Objectives of Mobile TV Network Design

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## General

- To support the definition of the Network Architecture
  - Number and location of broadcasting sites
  - Coverage plan
  - Power distribution
- To optimise capex and opex for a given quality of service
- To give guidelines for the proper implementation of the transmitters (e.g. radiating part)

## Specific to Mobile TV

- To guarantee the proper coverage at ground level and indoor

# Typical Requirements

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- **Service modeling**

- Target Service level : Deep Indoor, Indoor, In-car, Outdoor (parameters from BMCO forum)
- Target Coverage Probability : 95%, 90%, 85%
- Target Population Coverage: Areas to be covered
- Number of channels to be broadcasted

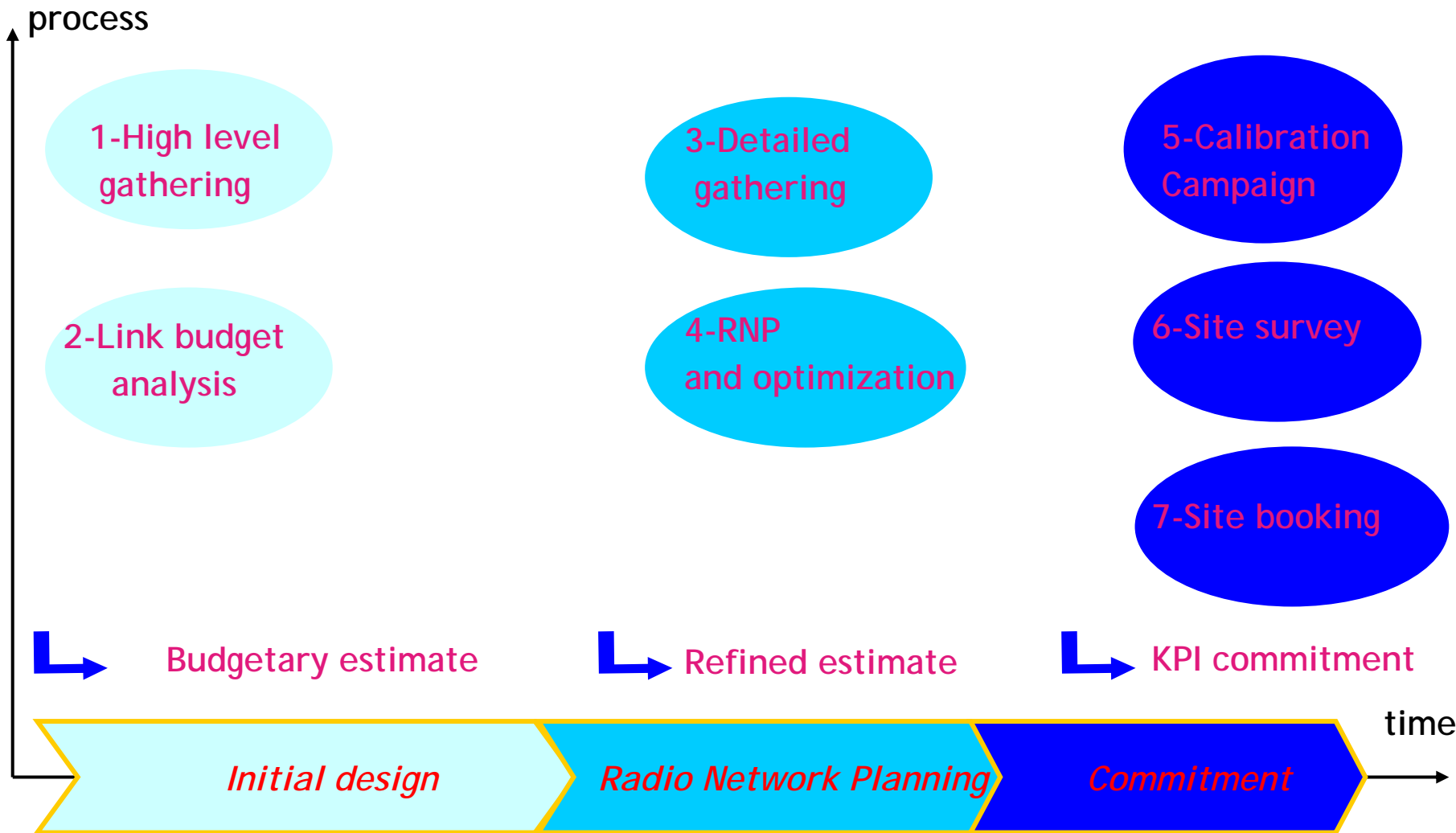
- **Area modeling**

- Digital Terrain Modeling, clutter and vector databases
- existing 2G/3G broadcast sites to be reused

- **KPI definition**

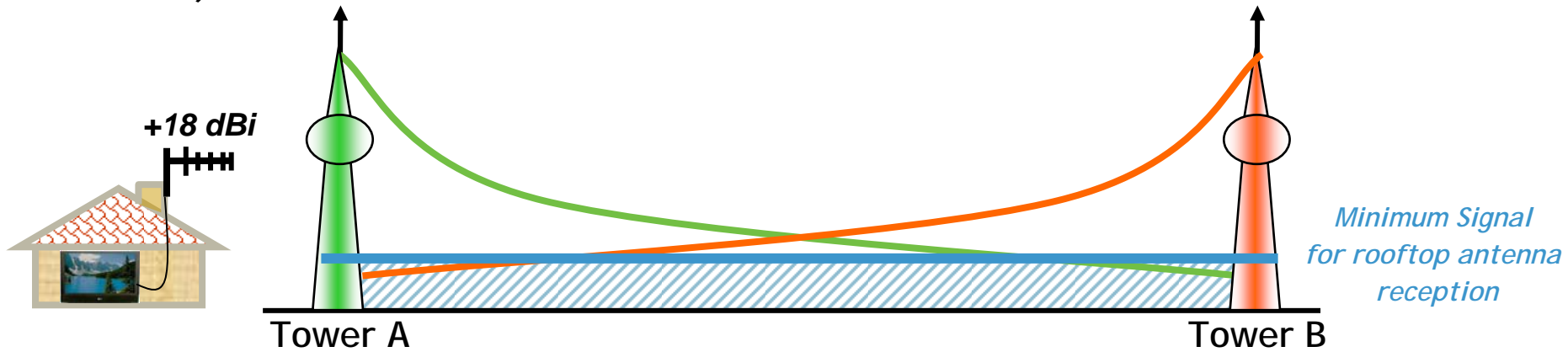
- Agreement with the customer on Key Performance Indicators (KPI)
  - KPI on Mobile TV service
  - KPI on coverage (area, population)

# Network Design full process

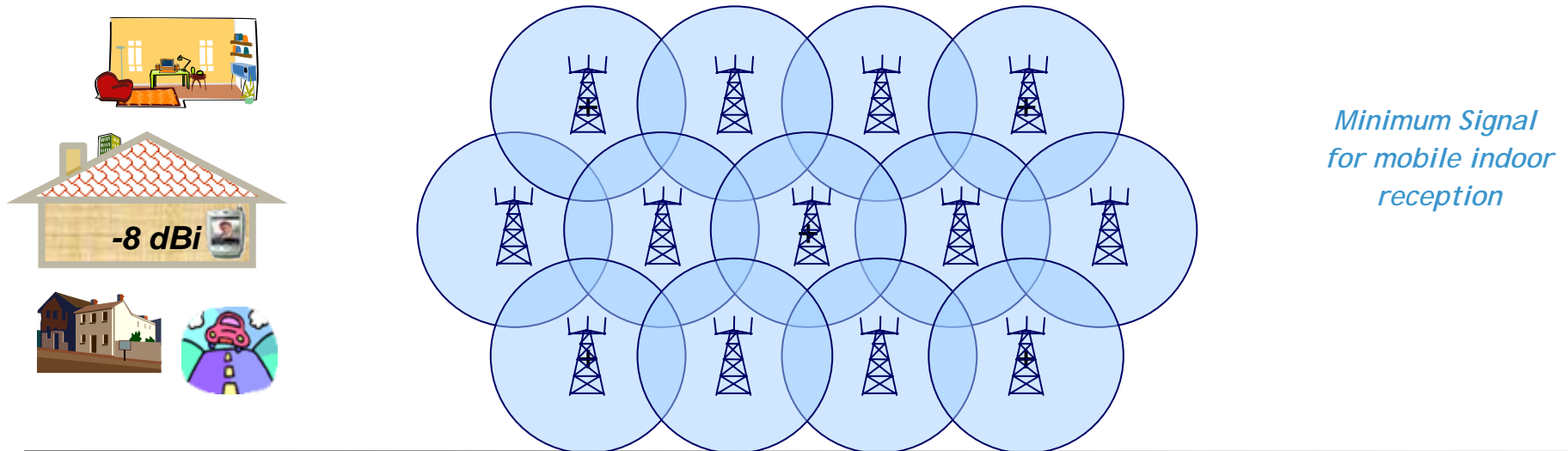


# Network Design *Two Options to Deliver Broadcast Mobile TV...*

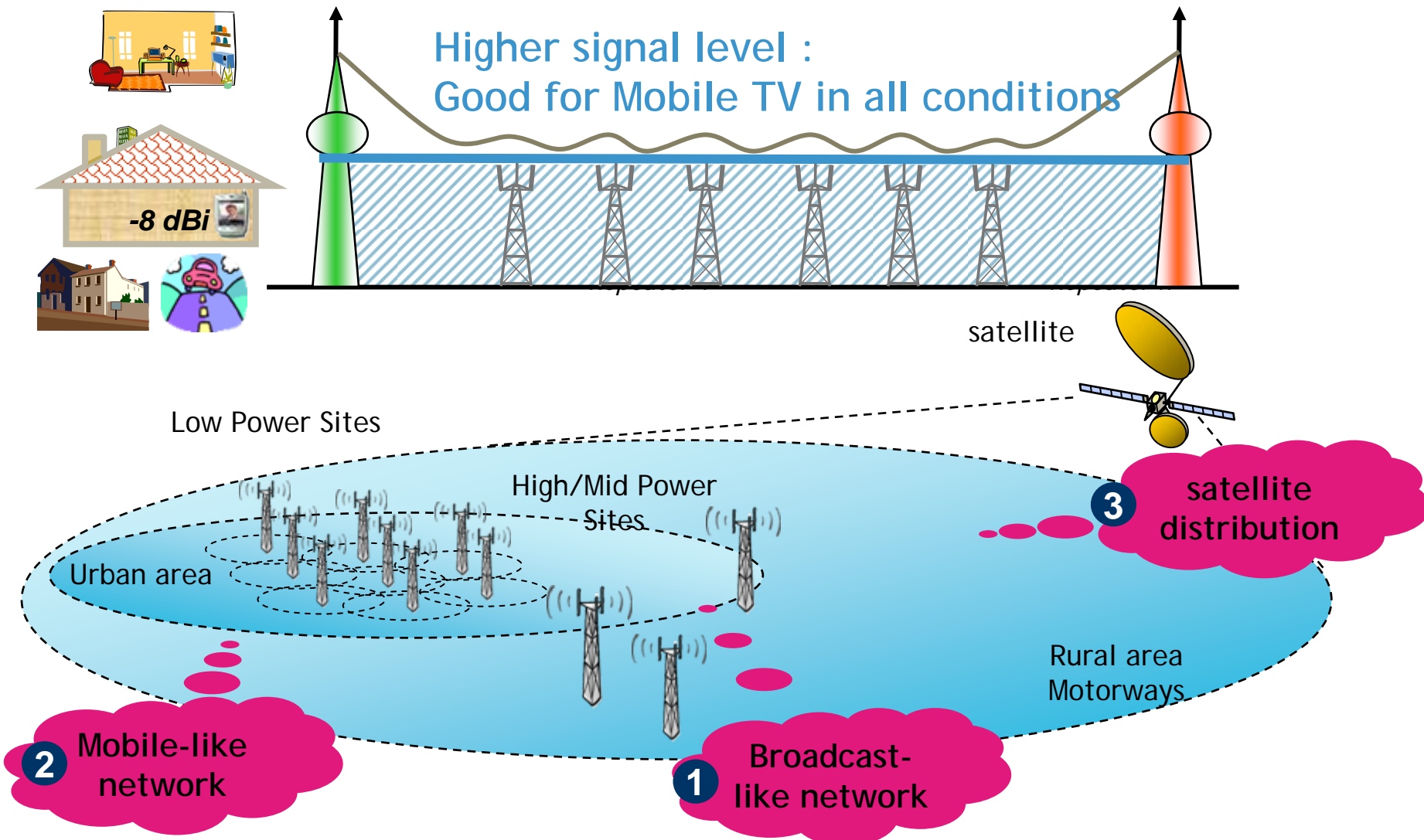
## OPTION 1) BROADCAST NETWORK: FROM FIXED TV ...



## OPTION 2) MOBILE NETWORK: FROM MOBILE UNICAST ...



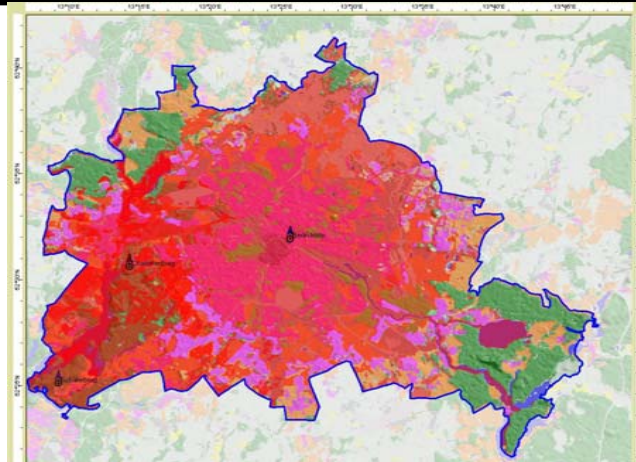
# Multi-layer solution, with mixed high power and low power sites



# Network design DVB-H UHF on Berlin

indoor coverage required

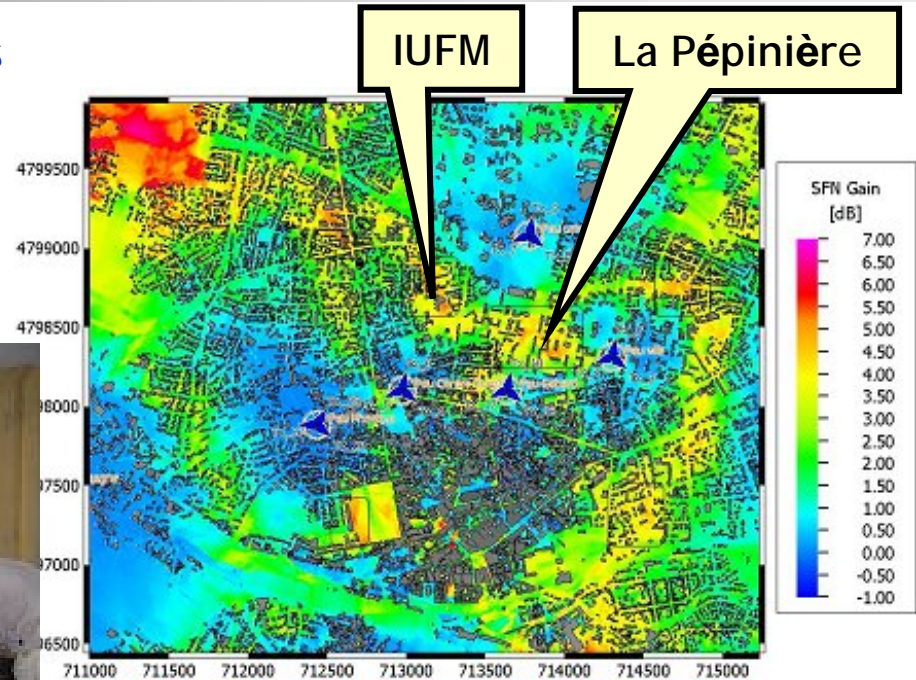
Scenario	N. of High Power	N. Of Low Power
Low power only	–	265 x LP transmitters
Low Power plus High Power	2 x HP transmitters	165 x LP transmitters
Mixed	3 x HP transmitters	66 x LP transmitters





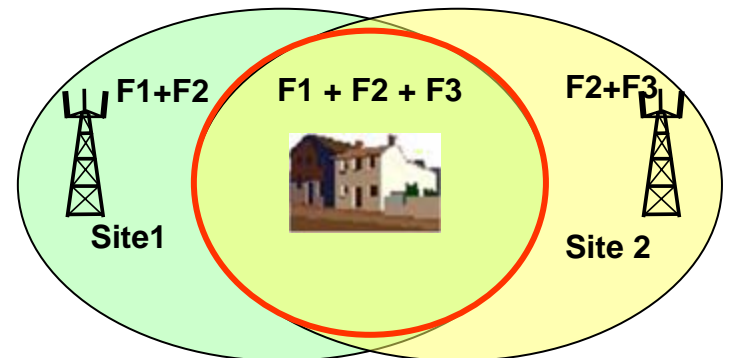
# Field feedback: Pau trial SFN Gain Measurements

- Extended tests in 2 different locations

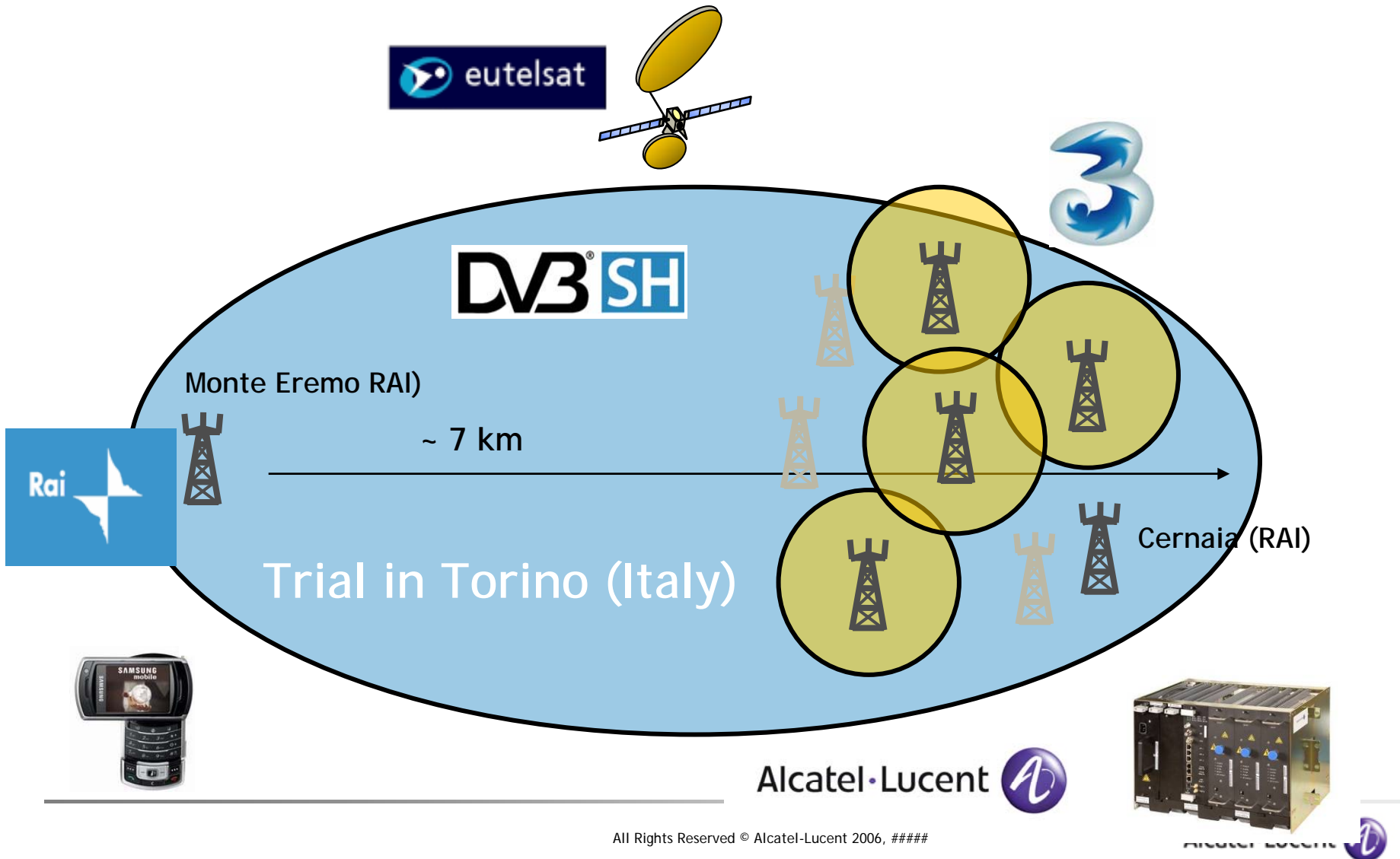


- Reference measurements

- Site 1 repeater broadcasts two identical DVB-SH signals on F1+F2
- Site 2 repeater broadcast on F2+F3

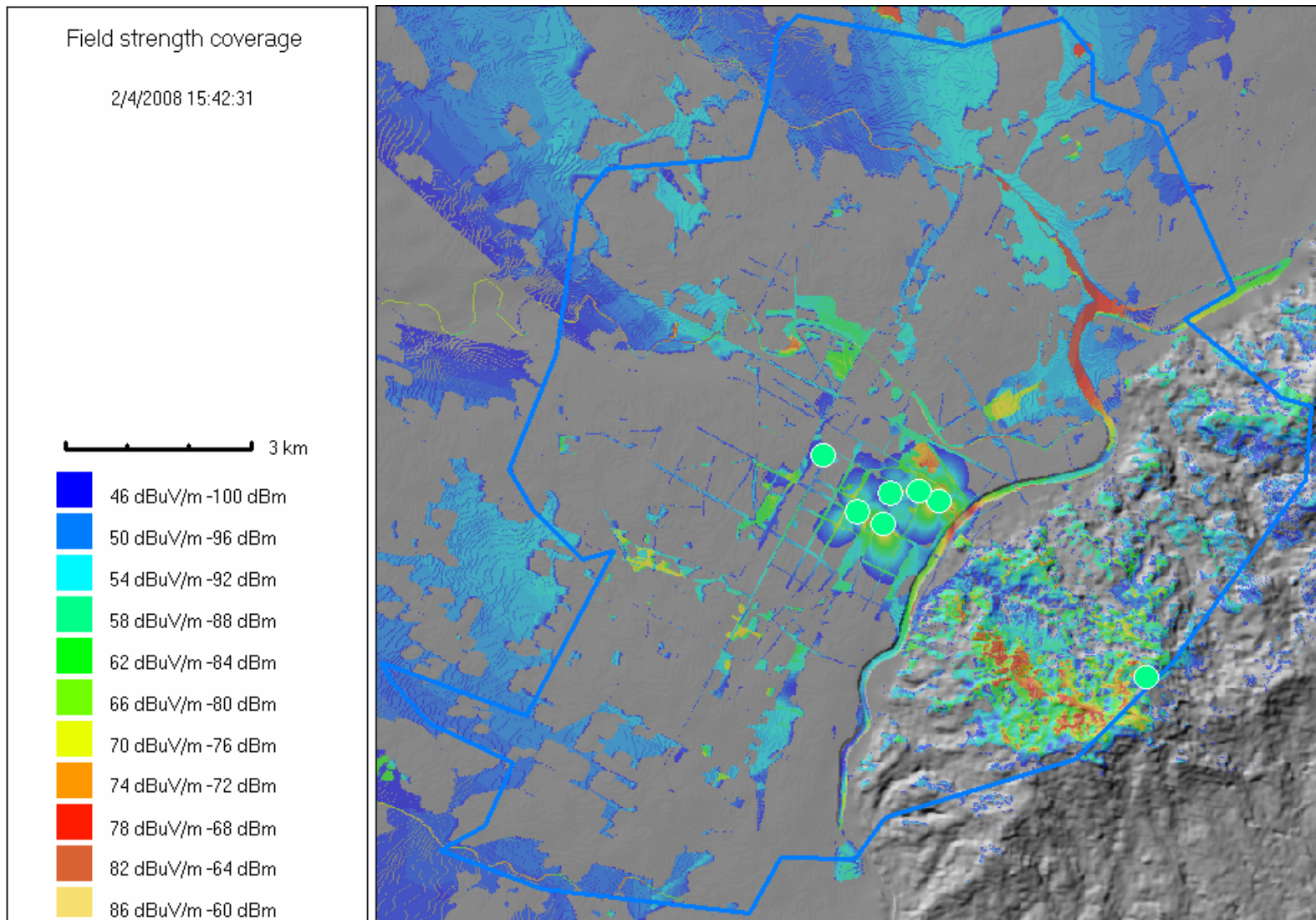


# Alcatel testing DVB SH with H3G and RAI in Torino



# DVB SH Network Design of Torino

## 2 Rai sites plus 5 H3G sites Study Results for QPSK1/3



# Comparing Network Design

DVB-SH = DVB-H x 2

## REDUCED CAPEX, SAME SERVICE

- Up to CAPEX ÷ 2
- Competitive price
- Better margin

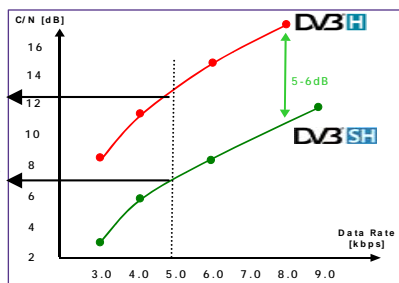
## SAME CAPEX, BETTER SERVICE

- up to x2 more channels
- Better (indoor) coverage
- Better QoE (higher data-rate): Higher image quality/ Larger screens / Multiple form factors



### Service Provider Benefit

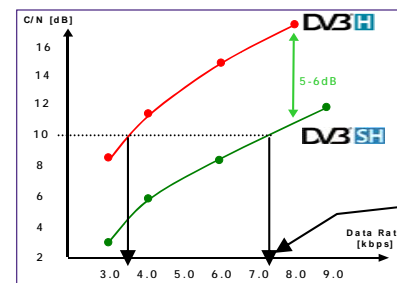
Same data-rate,  
5-6dB less C/N  
requirements



DVB<sup>®</sup>SH  
VS.  
DVB<sup>®</sup>H

### End-User Benefit

Same C/N,  
2 times data-rate



➔ DVB-SH offers more flexibility than DVB-H to balance service and/or cost advantages

# Conclusions

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- Network Design in Mobile TV combines the requirements of Broadcasting fixed TV and Mobile Networks
- Multy layer Networks are needed: SFN gain is proven in the field
- DVB SH allows strong CAPEX savings v.s. DVB H thanks to the new features (both in UHF and in S band)
- DVB SH in band S allows cheaper coverage thanks to the satellite large footprint

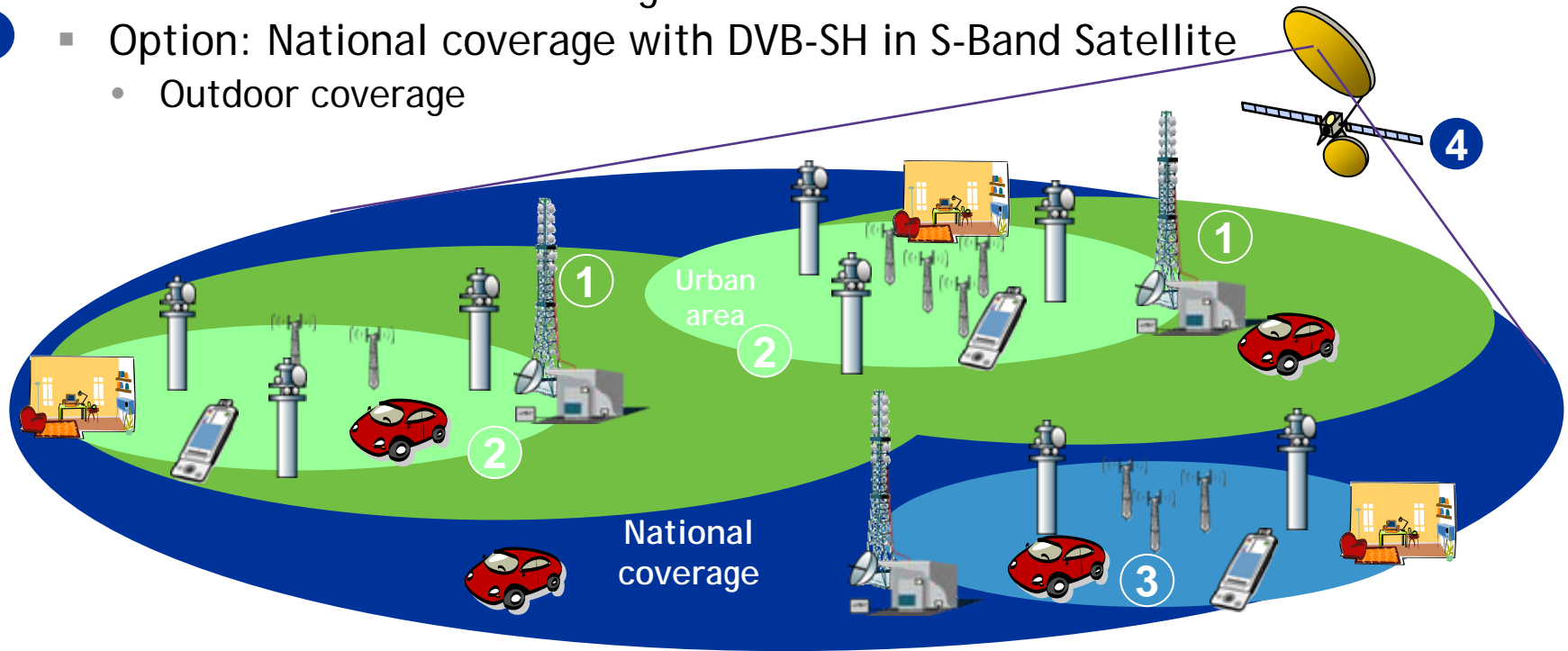
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- Backup

# Example Deployment Scenario

## Hybrid DVB-H in UHF and DVB-SH in S-Band deployment - Co-existence

- 1 ■ Rural and Urban coverage with DVB-H in UHF High power transmitters
  - Outdoor coverage
- 2 ■ Urban coverage with DVB-H in UHF medium/low power transmitters
  - Outdoor & indoor coverage
- 3 ■ Coverage complement with DVB-SH in S-Band medium/low power transmitter
  - Outdoor & Indoor coverage
- 4 ■ Option: National coverage with DVB-SH in S-Band Satellite
  - Outdoor coverage



# Radio Network Planning Tool

- Alcatel-Lucent use of a combination of dedicated Network Planning tools for mobile TV:



- Satellite and Terrestrial Single Frequency Network full support
- SFN interferences maps allowing optimisation of the network
- Inter-system interferences analysis : Other DVB-T/H or analog systems
- Calibrated propagation model
- Automatic cell planning and network optimization (ACCO)
- Possible inputs: Clutter and Digital Terrain Model databases, 3D building

Broadcast oriented

Reliability

Optimized network

Accuracy